JAPANESE MINISTERS NOW IN FAVOR OF SPEEDY PEACE.

They Are Promoting Negotiations with China and Trying to Repress the War Feeling in Japan.

NO ADVANCE ON MOUKDEN

PLANS CHANGED BY THE SUDDEN APPEARANCE OF TARTARS.

The Newcomers Defeated in Two Encounters-Atrocities at Port Arthur Admitted-Affairs in Corea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 .- The steamship China arrived to-day from Yokohama, bringing the following advices from Tokio, Japan, dated Dec. 21: All trustworthy signs now point to a speedy peace. Events have marched with great rapidity in the last two weeks. The Chinese hopes of resistance have broken down and a formal offer of direct negotiations has been made. Little progress was made until after the capture of Port Arthur, when the Chinese at last appeared to realize the necessity of immediate action and they declared their readiness to appoint a representative of sufficient rank and to invest him with full powers from the central government. The choice of an appropriate place of meeting remains to be considered. The Chinese have designated one of their own ports, Shanghai, as a desirable rendezvous, but to this Japan will not consent and considerable time has been lost in discussing the locality, but the movement towards selecting a place is proceeding in apparently good faith on the Chinese side and with sincerity by the Japanese. The Japanese Ministers are thoroughly aware that the interests of their country will be most worthily served by bringing the war to an end with the least possible delay. The task before them is not an easy one, for the strong and active military class is bent on further conquest on a large scale and the public feeling is al. in favor of inflicting additional punishment on the enemy and demanding inordinate terms of settlement. Japan will not be tempted to lax her aggressive energy nor will she be diplomatically maneuvered out of any of the advantages she has. "

General Yamagate has returned from Manchuria leaving the command of the first army to Lieutenant General Nozu, and is now in attendance on the Emperor at Hiroshima, Although undoubtedly suffering from illness, it is believed that the main purpose of his recall was to secure his influence in restraining the intemperate ardor of the military faction and to facilitate the arrangements for an early restoration of peace.

ATROCITIES VIRTUALLY ADMITTED. To inquiries as to whether additional facts have been received bearing on the excesses of the Japanese soldiers at Port Arthur, the government replies that the reports are not completed and that it prefers to wait until a full record can be prepared. However, it authorizes the statement that no new discoveries of atrocities committed by the Chinese or of acts of treachery which may have incited the Japanese troops to the revengeful violence will lessen in the slightest degree its condemnation of the misdeeds which are a stain on the national credit and for which the country was totally unprepared. The government believed that discipline was so thoroughly established in the army that no conceivable circumstances could provoke the troops to disorder, much less to indulgence in ferocity and cruelty. It has suffered a bitter disappointment in the discovery that the high standard it hoped to sustain without a blemish had been forgoten on one occasion of excitement and passion by men to whom the empire's prestige has been confided.

Chinese merchants are returning in great numbers from their own country to the Japanese ports and are seeking registration deeds which are a stain on the national

numbers from their own country to the Japanese ports and are seeking registration of the footing of Japanese subjects.

On Dec. 9 an immense festival was held in Tokio to celebrate the capture of Port Arthur. With a single exception this was the only purely popular demonstration ever attempted in Japan. The first was in honor of General Grant during his memorable visit to the capital in 1879.

Advices from General Oyama on the Liaoung peninsula give little news of importance. On Dec. 5 the Japanese entered the walled town of Foo Chow, on the road to New Chwang, without meeting the resistance which had been anticipated. The Japanese at once resumed the northward march, and at last accounts were close on Kaiping, a large town only thirty miles from New Chwang. Wherever the Japanese flag is raised the inhabitants signify their desire to live under its protection. ase flag is raised the inhabitants signify their desire to live under its protection. Many of the most prosperous citizens of Port Arthur and Kin Chow, on returning to the homes from which they had fled during the last days of Chinese military occupation, posted 'ans on their walls, giving their names ...l addresses as residents of the "New Dominion of Japan."

AN UNEXPECTED ARMY. Since the beginning of December the course of the campaign in Central Manchurla has been completely changed. For several weeks it has been reported that the advance columns of the first army, which at one time had sent scouting parties to within forty miles of Mukden, on the north, and New Chwang on the northwest, were drawing back toward General Yamagata's headquarters at Kiu-Lin. These reports are now confirmed, and are explained by the appearance on the scene of a new and unexpected Chinese force. A corps of the army which China permanently maintains in the Amoor region, on the border of Siberla, was detached about the middle of November and sent by slow marches in the direction of Mukden, with orders to relieve that city by attacking the Japanese troops, believed to be on their way thither. The new body of combatants was understood to number from 10,000 to 15,000, and to be composed wholly of hardy Tartars. Punctually, when apprised of their intention, the Japanese commander made such disposition of their forces as the occasion deare now confirmed, and are explained by position of their forces as the occasion de-manded. Major General Tatsumi was sent to Tsl Cha Pao, a strategic point in the to Tsi Cha Pao, a strategic point in the mountains, some twenty miles northeast of the Motien pass. Here, on Nov. 13, he met a largely superior body of the enemy, led by the Tartar general, and a sharp skirmish scattered the newcomers, who left twenty-five dead on the field and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. The Japanese loss was two killed and four wounded. This engagement put a stop to the attempt of the Tartars to co-operate with the Chinese troops at or near Mouitden. The Tartars continued to advance, turning their attention however, from the g their attention, however, from the original point and moving southward with evident purpose of assailing Feng Whang.

Awarued Highest Honors-World's Pair. ·DR:

is town is one of the strong points occu-



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Yartar Powder. Pres from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterans 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MAY QUIT FIGHTING pied by the Japanese immediately after the crossing of the Yalu river. The Japanese, though outnumbered two to one, attacked this force and dispersed it completely. The Amoor corps, to which the formidable movement for the relief of Moukden was intrusted, has ceased to exist and though the runaways have been traced fifty miles, not the slightest sign of an organized body has been found by the Japanese pursuers. The first and second Japanese armies are without doubt within

easy communication.

The cold in Manchuria is intense, the average temperature of the extreme north-ern outposts being 13 below zero. The sol-diers suffer many discomforts and many of the laborers have died from exposure. Fresh supplies of thick clothing are going Fresh supplies of thick clothing are going forward in great quantities.

Efforts are being made by officials from the interior of China to conceal the truth with respect to the loss of Port Arthur. On a huge bulletin board outside the Viceroy's residence at Nanking was posted on Nov. 29, a notice declaring that the Japanese had been defeated, with 10,000 slain, and that the war was about to be ended.

Situation in Corea.

but have been directly instigated by officials

in the Corean capital with the purpose of

thwarting the projects of the Japanese representatives and preventing the extension of Japanese influence. Count Inouye has sought to establish nearer relations with the throne, signifying his inclination to look

on its occupant as the real center of au-thority. The results of this new departure

thority. The results of this new departure are said to be thus far satisfactory. Since the intercourse between the King and Count Inouye began to take this confidential form it is noticed that the Tonghak outbreaks have been suspended.

Several members of the government have been threatened with assassination if they undertook seriously to carry out the proposed measures for reform. An attempt to murder the Home Minister on Dec. 13 was defeated only by the vigilance of the Japanese employes on the police force.

The English attaches in the Corean custom house have realized at last that China's dominion is at an end and have accepted

dominion is at an end and have accepted offers of employment by the government of

Koreshige Hnyio, an experienced attache of the Japanese finance department, has gone to Corea with a large staff to examine the condition of the treasury and to formulate plans of reform.

Will Not Grant an Armistice.

Times from Peking says that the Chinese

envoy to negotiate for peace with Japan

had a farewell audience with the Emperor

on Friday. Japan refuses to grant an armistice. Mr. Denby, the American minister, believes that the negotiations will be fruitless. The Japanese will withhold their terms for peace until they shall have occupied Peking. Japanese landing parties are busy exploring the bays on the east coast of the province of Shan Tung.

JAPAN'S IMPERIAL FAMILY.

The Emperor, Empress and Crown

New York Herald.

Prince of the Island Empire.

The lady whoever she may be who con-

ing to the dispatch published in yesterday's

Herald, in search of a bride, will certainly

have the satisfaction of allying herself with

a family whose genealogical claims are the

proudest in the world. An ancestry of few

beggarly centuries pales into insignificance

when contrasted with a line of descent

which is asserted to run back to the twi-

light of the gods. The Mikade himself, no

doubt, is too much enlightened, too com-pletely in touch with the current of mod-ern ideas to share the belief held by hun-dreds of thousands of his subjects that di-vine blood courses through his veins. But,

vine blood courses through his veins. But, whether he believes in this or not, the ruler of Japan can at least point to a genealogical tree which entitles him to boast of possessing the "bluest" blood on earth. His Imperial Majesty is the one hundred and twenty-third Emperor of Japan. The Japanese have their history and their mythology, and the present Emperor comes from Jimmu Tenno, who was the first Mikado, and who ruled Japan 660 years bebore Christ was born-2,554 years ago. This man was a descendant of the sun goddess, and Mutsuhito, the present Emperor, traces his descent directly from him, Japanese history gives the story of each of the 122 Emperors between the two, and if you will think a moment you will see how far back

think a moment you will see how far back 660 B. C. is. It was before Rome had be-come an empire. England was unknown

even to the Romans, and hundreds of years were yet to elapse before Caesar penetrated Gaul. Such is the ancient lineage claimed

were yet to elapse before caesar penetrated Gaul. Such is the ancient lineage claimed by the present Emperor of Japan. If antiquity of descent counts for anything a more aristocratic father-in-law surely could

tiquity of descent counts for anything a more aristocratic father-in-law surely could not be desired.

The young Prince, for whom, it is said a Western bride is being sought, will be some years younger than his consort. He was born on Aug. 31, 1879, and is therefore only in his sixteenth year. But in the East boys and girls become men and women more rapidly than in the West. The Mikado himself succeeded his father at fifteen and married before he was seventeen. The Prince, his son, will attain his majority this year, and no doubt his marriage will follow as soon as circumstances will permit. The Crown Prince, who was proclaimed heir to the throne in November, 1889, is naturally as yet comparatively unknown to the great outside world, but all that has transpired respecting him goes to show that he is a bright, pleasant and attractive young fellow. He has a strong taste for military affairs, is enthusiastic about his country's modern army, in which he holds a commission, and habitually wears an officer's uniform. He carries himself with an erect and dignified carriage and is somewhat reserved. He is, however, not too dignified to be devoted to boat racing and other forms of outdoor sport. He was educated at the nobles' school, and worked as hard as any of his rivals. He has been thoroughly educated in accordance with Western ideas, and he speaks English, German and French.

In looking abroad for a wife for his heir, the Mikado would break one of the ancient traditions of his race. Hitherto the Emperors of Japan have always selected their wives from one of the five ancient families descended from the Fujifara clan, from which also the three highest offices under the Emperor married only a year after the revolution of 1888, when the power of the Shoguns, which for many centuries had completely overshadowed that of the intular Emperors, was overthrown. It was therefore particularly desirable that the imperial marriage should be according to precedent, and the Empress, who is very pretty, was chosen from the house of

She has jet black hair, her face is long and thin, her forehead high, and her head finely formed. She looks as if these pomps and ceremonies were rather a bore to her. The first song sung was the one written for the school by the Empress herself."

One of the pictures on the walls of the school consists of some of the Empress's

poetry. She is one of the best poets in the

set to music and have been adopted as national songs. The Empress is very charitable and she is especially patron of the Red Cross Society and of the Tokio Chari-

ty Hospital. She is a fine Chinese scholar, wears little jewelry, dresses in European style and is fond of riding, when, of course, she wears a European riding habit.

The Emperor, the Empress and the Crown

brought up apart.

The Mikado, whose revenue in addition to his private fortune, is about \$2,500,000, resides in the imperial palace, which is situated right in the center of Tokio, in the midst of a lordly park, and surrounded by massive battlements and a wide and deep

sents to wed the Mikado's heir n

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- A dispatch to the

occasionally used, but in 1883 an appropriation of about \$3,000,000 was made by the government for the erection of a new palace on the site of that which had been destroyed. To this amount were added large contributions both of money and material voluntarily made by wealthy Japanese, while many of the most distinguished artists in the country gratuitously lent their skill and service in the decorative work. More than five years were occupied in its construction, and it was not until 1889 that his Majesty took up his residence.

It was in the splendid apartments of this palace at Tokio that the imposing celebrations were held last spring in honor of the Mikado's silver wedding, and in them, also, will take place the ceremonies attending SEOUL, Dec. 20 .- Since the departure of the preceding mails a complete reorganizawill take place the ceremonies attending the marriage of his heir. The possibility that on that occasion the lady who will attract the eyes of all naturally lends to the tion of the Corean government has begun under Count Inouve's energetic dictation. The removal of Tai Won Kun from the Prime Ministry has been followed by disforegoing prticulars respecting the Jap-anese imperial family unusual interest. It must, however, be added that the Em-peror's intention to seek a foreign bride for closures implicating several members of the Cabinet in plots against the Japanese and the Crown Prince was rumored some time ago in Tokio, and that the idea was scouted by the native press as involving an outrage against the immemorial customs of Japan. in secret communication with the Chinese court. It is now established beyond dispute that the incessant Tonghak insurrections are not due to popular discontent,

moat, the two latter being relics of the days in which the Tokugawa Shoguns heldsway and secured their safety, much as did the feudal barons in the middle ages of England and Germany. Within these battlements appears to the same bard and died

ments successive Shoguns lived and died, but very shortly after the restoration all the splendid buildings that constituted the dwellings of themselves, their families and

POPE'S EDICT DENOUNCED.

Leo's Ban Condemned by Members of Secret Societies.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 6 .- A meeting attended by fully two thousand people was held in Armory Hall this afternoon under the auspices of the A. P. A., the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance, to protest against the recent edict of the Pope, placing the latter three secret societies under the ban of the Catholic Church. G. W. Van Fossen, president of the A. P. A., made a speech of a half hour's duration, reviewing papal interference in the affairs of European countries and the United States. G. W. Gallagher, a Congregational minister, spoke in behalf of the Odd Fellows. He declared this order was thoroughly Christian and eminently humane in teachings and practice. He briefly reviewed its history and enumerated its charitable deeds. Why the Pope did not want Catholics to be Odd Fellows, he said, was because the Catholic Church, to exist, must confine the mental vision of its members to the narrow cham-Church, to exist, must confine the mental vision of its members to the narrow chamnels of Ignorance, superstition and fear. To go into Odd Fellowship broadened as a man's mind and, therefore, unfitted him to be a Catholic. Rev. B. F. Rattery, a Congregational minister, spoke briefly as a Son of Temperance. It stood the Pope well in hand to place temperance under the ban, he declared, since four-fifths of the keepers of dives, saloons and gambling joints are members of the Catholic Churchi He was willing for any American to hold whatever religious wiews he pleased, but the Pope and the Catholic Church must keep their hands off American institutions. State Senator Edward Taylor, a Knight of Pythias, created much meriment by of Pythias, created much meriment by charging Mr. Van Fossen and Representative Fred Taylor, president and secretary of the State A. P. A., with bribing the Pope to issue this edict so as to drive all Catholics from other societies into the A. P. A. the only society left not under the ban. The Senator said the Pope's edictional made A. P. A.'s out of the 55,000,000 Protestants and half of the 10,000,000 Catholics in the United States. The only Catholics who upheld it were the ignorant and foreign born.

DENVER'S STRANGLER.

Frenchmen Accuse Each Other of Being the Slayer of Three Women.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 6.-Alphonse Lamar, one of the Frenchmen under arrest on suspicion of having strangled three Marketstreet women, to-day made an alleged confession charging Victor Moncherueaux, also under arrest, with the murders. He claims that Moncherueaux tried to persuade him to do the killing, and, upon his refusing, to do the killing, and, upon his refusing, did it himself. He says that Moncherueaux told him the details of how each woman was strangled, and said that he would kill a number of others. On Friday Moncherueaux dictated a confession in which he charged Lamar with the murders in almost the same language that Lamar uses in his confession. The police are suspicious that both are only figure heads put forward by the organization of French parasites, and that it is attracting as much attention from itself as possible so as to draw off investigation. There is not sufficient evidence against either to hold him at the preliminary hearing.

TENNESSEE GOVERNORSHIP. Republicans Say Evans Must Be Sworn

in Before a Contest Is Made. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 6. - Newell Sanders, chairman of the Republican State committee, has issued an address to the people and the Legislature in regard to the people and the Legislature in regard to the gubernatorial election, in which he claims that, as the face of the returns show H. C. Evans to have received a plurality of the votes cast, he must be inaugurated Governor before a contest can be had, and that any other process will be revolutionary. The Democrats claim "the face of the returns," are not conclusive, while the Republicans say they are as to the induction into office. This is the difference between the two parties in the Legislature and which the Legislature will have to settle.

Elkins Against the Field. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 6.-The Legislature meets at Charleston next Wednesday. An exceedingly interesting fight is on for United States Senator from West Virginia to succeed Senator J. N. Camden. There are five candidates viz. N. Camden. There are five candidates viz.:
N. E. Whitaker, of the First congressional district; George C. Sturgiss, of the Second; John B. Floyd, of the Third; John A. Hutchinson, of the Fourth, and S. B. Elkins, of the Second. It will be Elkins against the field, with the present prospects favorable to Elkins. The election of Senator occurs Jan. 22

The Lexow Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6 .- In the State Senate this week Senator Lexow will introduce a resolution extending the time of the investigation of the Lexow committee and make a preliminary report.

The independent county organization of New York will introduce a bill on Wednesday night modeled after the Ohio liquor law, making the fees \$250 at the least, and issuing the licenses to all applicants who can pay the fee. This bill will be backed by the liquor dealers.

RIVERS RISING RAPIDLY.

Fears of Damage from Water and Ice

at Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.-The rains of last night and to-day have been general throughout the upper country and much damage is expected to result from the heavy rise and the ice gorge now on the way. Reports from the headquarters say that the rivers are rising rapidly, in some cases an inch an hour. The Youghiogheny river came out to-night with a rush and its ice, which is eight inches thick, is liable to make trouble. As yet all is quiet at the harbor here, but the river men are preparing for the worst. It is expected that both rivers here will empty into the Ohlo on Monday night or at the latest

Tuesday morning. Sudden Rise at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 6.-At midnight The Emperor, the Empress and the Crown Prince have all three separate establishments inside the palace grounds. The Crown Prince is heir apparent to the throne. He is the son of the Emperor by Mme. Yanagiwara, and not by the Empress Haruko. The Mikado of Japan has the right to twelve concubines in addition to the Empress, and the children of these, in case of the failure of issue by the Empress, have the right to the throne. They are all legitimate and noble, and it is to these concubines in time past that the nobles of the court families of to-day date their origin. Very little is known about them outside the royal palace. These royal ladies do not appear at the court ceremonies, and each has a little establishment of her own inside the palace grounds. They are a part of the constitution of the royal family. Children thus born have nothing to do with their mothers, and the young Crown Prince was brought up apart.

The Empress and the Crown find the Crown finded the throne. They are establishment of the concurbing to do with their mothers, and the young Crown Prince was brought up apart.

The Empress and the Crown finded the crown finded to the throne. They are establishment of the concurbing to do with their mothers, and the young Crown Prince was brought up apart.

The Empress and the Crown finded the throne. They are establishment of the concurbing to the throne. Was fourteen feet five inches. At midnight it was fourteen feet five inches. At midnight it was fourteen feet five inches and the indications. At midnight it was fourteen feet five inches. At midnight it was fourteen feet five inches and the indications of the cations were that the rise would average over a foot an hour the rest of the night and for some days to come. It would t there is serious apprehension of another

Detroit Tribune. This is the season of the raffle. you ever win anything at a raffle, or ever hear of anyone who won anything at a raffle, or expect to hear of anyone who won anything at a raffle?

INJURED BY THE FALLING WALL OF A BURNING BUILDING.

dwellings of themselves, their families and their retainers were swept away by fire and not a single roof left standing, and only the park remained to testify by its extent and beauty the magnificence of the buildings which had stood, within its precincts. For many years subsequently his Majesty resided in a temporary palace, which is still occasionally used, but in 1883 an appropriation of about \$3,000,000 was made by the Serious Fire at Toronto, Involving a Loss of About \$666,000 and Destroying a Newspaper Office.

ELECTRIC CAR ACCIDENT

THE MOTORMAN LOST CONTROL NEAR THE TOP OF A HILL,

And a Runaway and Crash Into a Building Resulted-Several People Injured-Faulty Brakes.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 6.-A few minutes before 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the basement of the Globe building, on the corner of Young and Malad streets. The alarm was given, but before the first reel arrived, flames were pouring from every window, from garret to basement. As the wind was blowing briskly from the south and the fire threatened to spread, another alarm was given and the entire fire department was soon on the spot. Chief Ardagh and five men of the fire brigade ascended to the cornice running around the first story of the Globe office and were breaking windows to introduce the hose, when the northwest wall, from the cornice up, five stories, fell with a crash. The men leaped into a pile of bricks. Chief Ardagh was badly hurt about the head and had to be removed in a cab. Robert Bower received such injuries that he was taken to the hospital, where he subsequently died. Charles Smedley, Francis Forsythe, Robert Foster, James Davidson and Harry Saunders were severely injured.

The Globe Building, erected in 1889, at a cost of \$90,000, with a plant valued at \$60,-000, was soon a complete wreck. The Toronto Lithograph Company, which occupled a floor in the building, loses all its presses and many valuable stones. From the Globe Building the flames crossed the street to Harry Webb's restaurant, and the building was gutted from roof to cellar. Loss on the building, \$20,000; on stock, \$50,-000. In the rear of Michie & Co., Italian wire merchants, the building was also slightly damaged. The wind then changed, plowing from the east, and McKinnon & Co.'s new wholesale dry goods store was soon wiped out of existence, entailing a loss of \$70,000 on the building and \$100,000 on stock, which had only been moved in a few days ago. Owing to Chief Ardagh having to retire early from the scene the fire brigade did not work to the best of advantage. The men worked bravely but they lacked direction. The Mail, and World, and News have offered their services to the Globe to enable them to produce their edi-

The following are the losses and insurarces: Globe's loss \$108,000; insurance, \$95,000 Lithograph Company, \$120,000; insurance, \$65,000; Webb's restaurant, ff80,000; insurance, \$31,000; McKinno, wholesale dry goods, \$215,000; insurance, \$160,000; other losses, \$134,-000; insurance, \$100,000. Total loss, \$666,000; total insurance, \$451,000.

Disastrous Oil Fire.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.-The fertilizer works of Griffith & Boyd, the acid works of G. H. & C. T. Davidson and the stable, office and home-trade office in No. 1 yard of the Standard Oil Company, at Canton, were destroyed by fire to-night. The total loss will run upwards of \$200,000, divided as follows: Griffith & Boyd, \$100,000; G. H. & C. T. Davidson, \$80,000; Standard Oil Company, about \$8,000 on oil and \$12,000 on buildings and machinery. Besides the above, buildings owned by Jacob Crane and the Banker-Whitney Coal Company were destroyed. All the buildings were covered with insurance with the exception of those owned by the Standard Oil Company. The owned by the Standard Oil Company. The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but supposed to have been from spontaneous combustion at a leak in a benzine pipe of the oil works. There was a terrific explosion, caused by the flames communicating with a tank of 500 barrels of "200," or headlight oil. The concussion was felt at a distance of ten miles. The explosion blew the warehouse in which the was felt at a distance of ten miles. The explosion blew the warehouse in which the oil tank was located to pieces, some of the timbeers being carried 300 feet. Immediately after the explosion the burning oil began to run in the gutters and over the streets and setting fire to the other property. Twenty horses in the stables of the Standard Oil Company were gotten out safely, but twelve horses and two mules in the stable of Griffith & Boyd were destroyed. No one was hurt.

No one was hurt. "Company Store" Burned. BDUBERS, Pa., Jan. 6.-The large general store of Bell & Lewis, at this place, was burned to the first story to-day and the stock of goods was ruined by water. The loss will reach \$75,000. The establishment was known as "the company's store," and is generally thought to have been owned by Bell; Lewis & Yates, the coal operators, whose miners are out on strike. It is the prevailing belief that the fire was incen-

prevailing belief that the fire was incendiary in its origin.

It was learned here to-day that the miners who are on strike held a secret meeting at Reynoldsville yesterday afternoon. What was done at the meeting cannot be learned further than that a call was issued for a general meeting of miners and citizens to be held at the opera house in this city to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at which time the strikers will publicly define their grievances and ask for aid and sympathy from the public. Fifteen hunand sympathy from the public. Fifteen hunand sympathy from the public. Fitteen nun-dred men are out, the apparent cause of the strike being the discharge of four hundred men from the Bell, Lewis & Yates mines last week. The miners of this re-gion only resumed work in June, after a protracted and fruitless struggle of several months' duration, and it is believed that the present movement is but the begining of a bitter fight between capital and labor in this district. The miners say they believe the company is trying to disrupttheir union and they wil fight until starvation again com-pels them to submit,

Small Town Burned. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 6.-Hamlin, small town, the seat of Lincoln county, was almost wiped out by fire last night The fire originated in the Eagle flour mills and soon spread to the Hamlin handle factory, a large plant, and also to a large sawmill. These buildings and several smaller ones were destroyed. The origin of the fire and extent of the loss are not known. Insurance light.

RAN DOWN THE HILL. Electric Car Smashed and Several

People Injured.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 6 .- A serious accident occurred on the Kingston electric street railway this morning. The lower along the lower end of Broadway. Near the top of the hill is a switch. When car No. 1, in charge of conductor James Norton and motorman Charles Link, reached this point going down it was found that the brake would not hold the car. The motorman made frantic efforts to get control of his car, but the ice had got between the brake and the wheel to the extent that the sand box seemed to have no effect. There were five passengers aboard and they made desperate attempts to jump from the flying car, but were prevented for a time. Finally, one man, T. H. Ostrander, sprang for his life and landed safely in a snowbank, Two of the passengers were ladies, and they were kept in the car by the conductor, who stuck to his post, as did also the motorman. By this time they were moving at the rate of a mile a minute, and many spectators gazed in horror at the runaway, which looked every moment as though it would dash into one of the buildings that lined the road down the hill. The car kept the rails, however, until the sharp curve at the foot of the hill was reached. Right here the tracks lead into Ferry street, on one side of which stands the building of the

Cornell Steamboat Company. The runaway car dashed over this curve at a terrific rate and plowed half way through the towing and plowed half way through the towing office, taking down a huge iron pillar in its flight. The motorman was seriously injured about the skull, and he has been unconscious ever since, and is likely to die. Conductor Norton came through safely. Mrs. James Seiforth was seriously shocked and received a number of minor injuries. Her sister, who was also in the car, was severely bruised, but not seriously. Two men from Germantown jumped just before the car struck and escaped with slight injuries. Motorman Link was taken to the City Hospital, but the others did not require much attention. The car was badly smashed and considerable damage was done by the collision.

Engulfed by Snow Slides.

RENOVA, Pa., Jan. 6.-Snow slides covering five miles, a short distance west of Lock Haven on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, blocked traffic this morning. While a freight train east-bound was lunning along the base of the snow-capped Alleghenies, with the Jce-bound Susquehanna below, it was suddenly submerged by an avalanche of dry, sleety snow, between Ritchie and Hyner. The train was covered almost its entire length. Crews from the east and from the west to the number of several hundred trainmen came to the rescue and worked the train through the snowslides for a distance of five miles. Meanwhile, the Erie mail train, with a large number of passengers, lay at this place eight hours. The mail train ran the gauntlet and scraped the white wall, which pressed threafingly against the windows. pressed threatingly against the windows, almost crushing them. The train was in imminent danger of being engulfed of hurled down the bank into the river. Hundreds of men are standing ready to rush to engulfed trains to-night, as the danger is

Three Lives Lost in a Tunnel. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.-The collision in Altamont tunnel between the Los Angeles express and a work train resulted in the loss of three lives instead of two, as was at first thought. Engineer Harry P. Hubbard was pinned under his engine and was slowly cooked to death by the escaping steam. Harry Schramm, his fireman, ing steam. Harry Schramm, his fireman, was instantly killed, as was H. F. Cooper, who was working his way on the engine. The wreck was caused by train-dispatcher Sims, who gave both trains the right of way on the track. He ordered the overland out from Brentwood and the work train from Livermore in opposite directions. After he had filed the order he realized his mistake, but there is no telegraph office on the line between these two points and he had to wait for news of the wreck that he knew could not be averted.

Six Injured While Consting.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 6 .- Six young men, residents of the village of East Norwich were injured last night while coasting and one of them is expected to die. The injured are Harry Hayward, shoulder dislocated; Frank Simonson, skull fractured, will probably die; William Bauvelt, seriously injured, may be cripplied for life; John Donohue, several ribs broken, also injured internally; William Shaw, injured about the head and hips.

RECEPTION TO R. W. THOMPSON.

An Evening Set Apart for Him by the Western Writers. At the last session of the Western Asso-

ciation of Writers, at Warsaw, provision was made for setting apart one evening at next year's meeting for a public reception to Hon. Richard W. Thompson. A committee was appointed to invite the veteran orator and author to accept the proffered compliment. It has been feared that the Colonel's health and strength might not be sufficient to warrant his presence at the meeting next summer. His recent improvement, however, and his unquenchable spirits have led to well-grounded expectation that he will be able to attend on an occasion where he is sure to be the cynosure of all eyes. Last week Mrs. Ida May Davis, Hon. Will Cumback and Dr. John Clark Ridwill Cumback and Dr. John Clark Rid-path, acting for the association, tendered the invitation to Colonel Thompson, and it was gladly accepted—subject only to the contingency of his health. He talked with the committee in his usual spirited manner, and was much pleased with the visitation. He expressed his desire to meet his acquaintances next summer at the War-saw lakes and his nurpose to take with saw lakes, and his purpose to take with him his friend, Hon. William R. McKeen, and such other agreeable companions as the event may call forth.

The Prospect.

Kansas City Journal. It is thought that President Cleveland will shortly contribute to the gloom on the currency question by issuing a special mes-sage on the subject.

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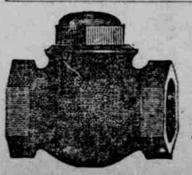
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